SUNDAY, AUGUST 27, 1893.

he Democratic Platform of New York City, lax rate for 1893-4.....1.82 Pacts speak louder than professions.

The Path of Safety.

Repeal the purchasing clause of the soolalled SHERMAN act.

as Authorize the issue by national banks of purished for that misfortune by incarceraatouds deposited with the Treasury to secure hhe same.

Issue no United States notes of a less enomination than five dollars.

Senator Hill's Speech.

et Beyond all comparison the most telling Brgument for the repeal of the SHERMAN sw is that delivered by Senator HILL of lew York in the Senate on Friday.

he Democratic party will be appreciated The effect of the Senator's speech upon rele, by all who have watched the signs feeling displayed during this extra sesn of Congress.

It has stimulated the spirit of union her it had received a terribly enfeebling bock; and the glory of that achievement annot be dimmed or forgotten.

# He Stands by the Platform.

From Smater Hill's Speech of Friday.

No one, be he a Democrat, Republican Populist, should be deterred from vot-ting for this bill simply because it is halled an Administration measure. That rnishes no argument either for or gainst it. I resent the impertinent sugtions of those sycophants who are onstantly posing as the personal or pecial friends of the Administration, and who whisper in our ears every day that e Administration wants this and does not want that, and we must not vote so es to displease the Administration.

"Sir, I know of but one rule of conduct hat has guided my official action here and which will continue to guide it to the end. if a measure seems to me to be right and roper and meets my approval, I shall sup-Sort it, and if it does not meet my conmtious judgment I shall oppose it, and the wishes views, or suggestions of any Adninistration will have no effect in influencing that result. As you well know, I was or the repeal of this bill long before the present Administration came into loower, and by my voice, pen, and influence contributed my humble share toward the eation of that public sentiment in regard o it which is so well-nigh unanimous in my wn State. My distinguished colleague and myself will cheerfully vote for this bill, unawed by power and uncorrupted by

"The President is entitled to my support nd that of every other Democratic Senator. when he recommends a meritorious measire which is expressly approved in the platrm of the party which nominated and elected him to the high office which he olds. He could do no less than recomend the repeal of the SHERMAN sause such repeal was made a part of the Democratic creed at Chicago. It was his duty so to do, and he has simply disarged that duty, and that is all. He ves also, in this instance, the support of all the other Senators, because the measare which he recommends is demanded by best interests of the country and is itial to its welfare and prosperity."

Making Faces at the American People.

an organization which represents a great of which these are samples:

"Resolved, By the Manufacturers' Club of Philadel phia, that, in our opinion, the stringency in the money in the money market, the stoppage of industrial enterprises, the fall-tration, in thirty-five of which the United ge of financial institutions, and the general depression f business have been caused chiefly by the decision of the people at the polls in November last that the sysprotection to American industry, under which ion has prospered for thirty years in a degree without precedent, should be overthrown. " Resided. That no improvement of existing cor

ctions can be reasonably looked for unless there shall be an authoritative declaration that the protective tariff system will not be violently assailed."

To these excited manufacturers the SHER-WAN law looks like a mere speck and the repeal of the McKINLEY law looks bigger than the Capitol. They will not find that the majority of business men agree with m. But grant that they are right. Grant McKINLEY tariff and of the enactment of a nstitutional tariff law is the main and wen the sole cause of the present paralysis business. Are the American people to taken to task by a handful of Pennsylmians whimpering over the prospective loss of the great profits put into their hands by the Government, at the expense of the majority, and by the violation of the Constitution? The people know what they want. They want protection overthrown, or they would not have voted to overthrow it. If they are willing to endure the inconveniences of the change in the conviction of the ultimate benefit to be derived from it, they certainly will not be moved, except to laughter, by he whining of representatives of the very class which they believe has been robbing them by means of the protective system. On the contrary, the more the protected ery out, the firmer will be the purpose of people to destroy the system which makes its beneficiaries believe that they have a right to special favors at the expense of the community.

Such utterances as these of the Manufacturers' Club are to be regretted and condemned. They have the air of an impertinence. They assume that the people of this country voted for the tremendous industrial change involving a complete reversal of the American economic policy, not soberly, deliberately, and intelligently, but like fickle and thoughtless children.

What Was Her Crime? In the New York Times of Friday morning

this paragraph appeared: ain Warrs of New Utrecht. The woman was taken to the police station and restored to consciousne "As she refuses to talk about herself or tell how ahe size to be alone and unconscious she is held pending on investigation. She has a gold watch and chain, a Valuable diamond ring, and \$22 in money."

As we understand the foregoing statement, it means that the young woman to which may prove to be cloudy precursors whom it refers was taken into the custody of the criminal law and detained at the po- larelection of Judges; allowing them short lice station in New Utracht simply because | terms of office; and the increasing habit of | Goldwin Smith. For the moment, howshe refused to talk about herself or tell how | spasmodic and excessive legislation."

Therefore, we are told, "she is held pending an investigation.

It would be interesting to know upon what heory the police assume the authority to detain a person under such circumstances. It is said that this young woman had a gold watch and chain, a valuable diamond ring, and \$22 in money; but surely these facts of themselves are not enough to indicate even a probability that she had committed any crime, especially as it is also stated that she was fashionably dressed, so that these articles would seem to accord with what a person in her condition of life might be expected to possess.

It is bad enough for such a person to meet with the misfortune of being found unconscious in a country meadow without being tion in a police station, in the absence of any evidence tending to show that she has committed an offence.

#### A Century of American Law.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD may well be called the old man eloquent of the Amertean bar. This distinguished lawyer, now in the eighty-ninth year of his age, has recently prepared for the Columbian Exposition in Chicago a paper on American Progress in Jurisprudence, which contains a brief but striking account of the main features of the development of the law in this country from the time of the origin of our

Government. Mr. FIELD writes clear and vigorous English, in a style which younger members of the bar would do well to study, and his paper is not only instructive but interesting. In the progress of American jurisprudence he finds many things to rejoice at and commend, and also a few which render him apprehensive as to the future

welfare of the nation. The declaration of the sovereignty of the people, according to Mr. FIELD, was the first great step in the development of American law. By sovereignty, he means the right to make and to unmake forms of government. In this country the sovereign power is delegated in part to the Congress, President, and judiciary of the Federal system of government, and in part to the Governments of the several States; but the ultimate sovereignty belongs to the people themselves.

Mr. FIELD points out that a notable change has taken place in the political signification of the word "people" in this country. It meant only adult white men at the time of the Declaration of Independence in 1776. It came to include black men at the end of the civil war. Now, in one of the States of the Union at all events, it comprehends adult men and women. white or black. In Wyoming, women no less than men are entitled to vote for their representatives in the government of the country. "And why should woman not have this right ?" asks Mr. FIELD. "She counts in every enumeration of the census; her name is on every tax roll; she is the nurser and instructor of youth; she forms, more than man, the habits, tastes, and manners of all the living; she is as deeply interested as man in good laws well administered; she suffers as much from bad administration, and profits as much by a good one. I repeat, why should from the local admixture in unequal proporshe not vote as well as men? Certainly it is not because she is not as capable to rule. In modern times three of the greatest rulers of the world have been women: MARIA THERESA of Austria, CATHERINE of Russia, and Victoria of England. It does not be come a man to say that any of these great personages was not at least his equal in the capacity and art of governing. And in these States, who will pretend that it is just and decorous to give the right of voting to ignorant blacks, when it is refused to intelligent women?"

In the domain of international law the influence of the United States has been notably manifested in the successful assertion of the right of every person to expatriation, that is, to adopt a new nationality The Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, for himself, irrespective of his place of birth; and in inducing the great Governments of the world to settle their differences by eretion, has passed a series of resolutions arbitration instead of by war. Thus far in the nineteenth century, according to Mr. FIELD's enumeration, there have been States have participated; and of these one of the most important is that relating to the Behring Sea controversy, in which a decision has just been rendered.

In national, as distinguished from international law, the most significant feature of the American system of government is the paramount position of the judiciary. In this country, the legality of the action of the legislative or the executive department is finally determined by the courts. "Never before," says Mr. FIELD, "in any constitutional government, was the organic law put under the guardianship of the judiciary. that the expectation of the repeal of the This is a feature purely American, and of value incalculable for the protection of individual rights."

Even more advantageous to humanity. in the opinion of the learned writer of this paper, is the total separation of the Church from the State, which has been brought about in this country. "If we had nothing else to boast of," he writes, "we could claim with justice that first among the nations, we of this country made it an between man and his Maker were a private concern into which other men had no right | power.

to intrude." Other legislative changes in the same direction include the emancipation of the wife from the domination of the husband, the abolition of the possibility of perpetual imprisonment for honest debt, the prohibition of the enactment of any law that will make a crime of an act which was not criminal when it was done, and the preservation of the inviolability of contracts by forbidding the States to pass laws which would impair their obligations. In respect of property rights, the feudal land system has been practically abolished throughout the Union; homestead exemption laws have personal property and contracts has been slowly developed through the decisions of the courts on substantially the same lines as have been followed in the jurisprudence

of England. In respect, however, of procedure in the courts, this country was the first to break away from English tradition, and the practice of the law has been simplified by codes regulating judicial proceedings in more than half of our States and Territories. So Bears Bears, L. L., Aug. 24.—A fashionably dressed advantageous was this change found to be, young woman was found lying unconscious in the that twenty years ago England herself imitated our example, and adopted what is tated our example, and adopted what is known as the Judicature act, for the purpose of simplifying the practice of the

British courts. In all these changes Mr. FIELD finds just cause for satisfaction; but from them he turns to consider what he calls shadows, of storms. These shadows are "the popu-

long term of office has proved best adapted to secure a judiciary of independence and high character under the elective system, but we do not find any convincing evidence that an appointed judiciary would be better than an elective judiciary is in those States where the term of office is long and the compensation liberal. The observations of Mr. JAMES BRYCE on this subject, in his wellknown work on the American Commonwealths, are worthy of note. Naturally his inclinations led him to favor the system of appointment, but he declares that in most of the twenty-four States where he found the elective system established, the bench was respectable, and in some, he declares, it is occasionally adorned by men of the highest eminence. Even in the days of the Tween Ring, he goes on to say, the Court of Appeals at Albany retained the respect of good citizens. "Justice in civil cases between man and man is fairly administered over the whole Union, and the frequent failures to convict criminals, or punish them when convicted, are attributable, not so much either to weakness or to partiality on a Judge's part as to the tenderness of juries and the inordinate delays and complexity of criminal procedure."

As to the excess of legislation, Mr. FIELD finds no prospect of any remedy except in restraining the range of legislative power and in the exercise of self-restraint by legislators. There is no doubt that in many States, and notably in New York, the people suffer from a plethora of needless statutes. The law is constantly changed without sufficient reason. We are not in favor, however, of restricting the power to make laws by adopting any further constitutional prohibitions, so far at all events as New York is concerned; but we concur heartily with Mr. FIELD's idea that in these days a member of the Legislature who prevents a proposed enactment is as a rule entitled to more commendation than the member who puts through a new act.

Goldwin Smith on Anglo-Saxon Union. It does not yet appear that Mr. ANDREW CARNEGIE'S article in the North American Review, advocating the political union of the United States with the British empire, was taken seriously by any statesmen or thoughtful observers of events. It did us the practical service, however, of eliciting a responsive discussion of the subject by Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH, which has appeared in the August number of the same periodical. Mr. SMITH, in his reply, dismisses the scheme of union between the United States and the British empire to the limbo of dreams, but he goes on to show that there is a practicable approximation to the project in the admission of the provinces comprising the Dominion of Canada to the American Union.

Such a thing as a political or even a diplomatic unity of the English-speaking communities scattered over the globe, is regarded by Mr. Goldwin Smith as inconceivable. Supposing, he says, such a union possible, what definite object would it have? Where would its centre be? Who would direct its policy? Then again, we are reminded that, while there are important elements of unity in the race, there are also important elements of diversity arising tions of alien blood, from the variety of circumstances attendant on dispersion over two hemispheres, and from the shades of character produced by living under institutions which, though perhaps radically the same, have been modified in important ways. If such causes of divergence are so operative, even among the countries which make up the British Empire, as confessedly to make any scheme of imperial federation unworkable, how much more insuperable obstacles would they present to union between the British empire and the United States? The notion, then, of a political fusion of all the nominally Anglo-Saxon communities scattered over the globe is pronounced by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH unthinkable. A moral reunion is the utmost to which they can rationally aspire. To the ultimate accomplishment of such a moral reunion, Mr. SMITH can discern only one serious impediment, and that is the obtrusive presence of Great Britain as a political power on this continent, with the constant irritation and frequent disputes which her presence inevitably breeds.

That is to say, while Mr. CARNEGIE'S dream of combining in one federation the United States and the British empire is only the visionary expression of a personal wish, the political union of the Anglo-Saxon communities in North America is a question not only practical, but urgent. Outside of the monetary and tariff questions now pressing for a solution, continental union seems to Mr. SMITH the one issue of transcendent moment before American statesmen. Surely, he says, the question whether this continent shall be united, or whether it shall be divided and a power antagonistic to the American republic shall be formed to the north of it, is the one subject of external policy, at all events, which is of vital importance to the American people. He goes on to show why the maintenance of the connection between Canada and the British crown must be regarded as creating "a power antagonistic to the American republic." Where separation is natural, it may be friendly; where it is unnatural, article of organic law that the relations it is pretty sure to be antagonistic, on the part, at least, of the smaller Thus England and Scotland, being in the same island, their separation was unnatural, and the result was constant hostility between them, Scotland continually leaguing herself with England's enemies. In like manner the connection of | revenue only. Canada as a dependency, no matter how one party may succeed another in power at Westminster, is always morally with that party in England which is distinctively imperialist and unfriendly to American institutions. The British Tories are the natural allies and protectors of those Canadians who oppose the union of their country with the United States, and who, to that end, persistently appeal to antibeen enacted in many States; and the law of | American feeling, striving to revive old antipathies by celebrating events in the war of 1812, and by decorating the graves of those who fell in the Fenian raid. One effect of the existence of an unsympathetic if not antagonistic power at Ottawa has been to make the North Atlantic fisheries and the sealing grounds in Behring Sea the subject of perpetual dispute. Another consequence has been to render the Chinese problem insolvable. The immigration neither of the Chinese nor of any other alien nationality can be effectually controiled unless the whole continent is brought under one jurisdiction. At present, when the front door is closed by Con- thirds of them belonging to the Free Presbyte gressional legislation, a back door is opened

tory to the United States. The objections to continental union are successively examined and refuted by Mr. ever, we desire to dwell only on the advanshe came to be alone and unconscious. We quite agree with Mr. Fight that a tages of its accomplishment, from the Church and above all should maintain them

American point of view. On this head Mr. SMITH invites us to compare the importance of retaining control of the Mississippl with that of securing control of the St. Lawrence. in view of the fact that the commerce of Chicago is incomparably greater than that which centred at New Orleans in 1860, or which centres there to-day. We are also asked to bear in mind that the American people expended, as it has been reckoned, eight billions of dollars and a million of lives to rectify their relations with five milllons of whites at the South, although the five millions of whites brought with them four millions of blacks, and a problem still defying solution. How, then, asks Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, shall they treat as a matter of indifference the cheap and bloodless rectification of their relations with five millions of whites at the North, unencumbered with any such inconvenient appendage?

## The Right to Work.

The police have lately performed their proper duty in protecting workingmen in their right to labor, and in dispersing those violently interfering with its exercise

Certain longshoremen threw up their jobs because their employers had reduced their pay. That they had a right to do. Every man is free to fix his own price for his labor, and to refuse to take less. A man can charge what he pleases for his own; but so, too, no man can be forced to pay more for what he buys than it can be purchased for in the market. If one grocer charges him more for his flour than another,

he is at liberty to buy it from that other. That is a right with which there can b no interference without war against the very principles upon which the foundations of social order rest. Those who assail it are Anarchists, the enemies of society in general and of every man in particular. The striking longshoremen have no more right to fix their price than have the men who took their places to fix the wages at which they will work, and no more right than the shipping companies have to determine the price at which they will hire. The field is free, and every man has a right to the protection of society in it.

Naturally enough at this time there are multitudes of men eager to take hold of any job that offers, and as they much need employment they will accept very moderate pay. When a merchant is overstocked and he needs money, he must sell for what he can get. When workingmen cannot get work without taking less wages than they have been accustomed to receive. they must take the less pay or be idle.

A time when men are struggling to get work is not a time to throw up jobs.

#### The Chief of the Senate.

The Hon. JUSTIN SMITH MORRILL of Vermont looks like the late CHARLES SUMNER. but he is a much more useful statesman. SUMNER was a splendid doctrinaire, a literary philosopher, and a philanthropist thrust into politics. He had an even stronger bent for the speculative, the sentimental, and the poetical, than has been manifested by another Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, the Hon, GEORGE FRISRIE HOAR; and he was just as useless in political matters as Mr. HOAR is. Mr. MORRILL came into the House of Representatives only four years later than Mr. SUMNER's election to the Senate, and he has been in Congress ever since. He was transferred to the Senate in 1867, but six years before, he had made himself famous by the MORRILL tariff, built upon the principle which the Democratic party reguliates. It is proper to say that Mr. MORRILL, although he may not be so well known to the present generation of Republicans, is both an abler and a fairer, not to say a more scientific advocate of protection, than Governor McKinley. Indeed, where would McKINLEY be if it were not for Mr. MORRILL?

For nearly forty years Mr. MORBILL has been one of the best-informed and clearestthinking public men in the country, especially on economic and financial matters. There is no legislative body and no congress of economists to which be an ornament. He was 45 when he entered the House of Representatives, and he will be 84 at his next birthday; but the speech which he made in the Senate last Monday shows that he is as vigorous and acute as ever. Three years ago he predicted that the silver compromise would bring about "a general lack of confidence;" and his latest speech deals intelligently and without partisanship with the best

means of restoring confidence. Senator Morrill has obtained an indef tnite leave of absence on account of ill health. His countrymen, without distinction of party, will join in hoping that his health may soon be restored, and that he may continue to occupy for years yet his place of unobtrusive but acknowledged preeminence in the financial and economic discussions of the Senate.

The Hon, CATO SELLS of Vinton, the per manent Chairman of the Iowa Democratic Convention, is not yet well known in some parts of the country, but his speech upon taking the chair shows that he is a square and straight Democrat. "For the iniquities of the McKinley bill," he asked, "what is the first remedy?" And the answer was, "Repeal! 'For the stagnation of business," Mr. SELLS continued, "financial stringency, and destitute condition of labor, all resultant from the SHERMAN purchasing act, what is the first rem edy? Repeat!"

That is the law and the gospel. Away with the cowardly makeshift! Away with the culminating atrocity of class legislation! Repeal the SHIRMAN act, and then give us a tariff for

Even people who are not Jews will be pleased to learn that two of the most eminent rabbis in the country, Dr. Wiss of Cincinnat and Dr Gotthen, of this city, have been elected to the offices of President and Vice President of the Rabbinical Conference. It is true that, in the view of the Chief Rabbi of the East side, both of these rabbis are regarded as unorthodox, and even as champions of th Sadducean school of criticism; but the Chief will not deny that they are scholars, philosophers, and orators. Though both of them are aged Hebrews, they yet possess the spirit of power, and, as the officers of the Rabbinical Conference they will build high and strong the breastworks of Reformed Judaism.

The disestablishment of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland, which Mr. GLADSTONE has again expressed his approval of would be to the disadvantage of but a portion of the Presbyterian clergy of that country. The State-supported or Established section of the Church has lost a great deal of its strength since the disruption of 1843, and now contains only about a third of the Presbyterian believ ers and ministers in Scotland, the other tworian, the United Presbyterian, the Reform Pres in Canada; and the practical result of byterian, and the Original Secoder branches
American interdiction is that the Canadian of Presbyterianism. The members of all these offshoots from the original Presbyterian Government raises a small revenue by the stock, as well as the members of the Method transmission of Chinese through its terrist. Baptist, and other Protestant denominaions, are desirous that the Government shall withdraw its support from the Old Establishministers take the ground that a Christian Government should support the Christian

in the possession of those stipends, glebes, manses, dignities, and appurtenances which they have enjoyed ever since the organization

of Prespyterianism in the sixteenth century. There is no doubt that the Scotch Establishment is doomed. The argument that the State should subsidize one section of Presbyterians against all the other sections, and against other denominations, is unreasonable. Its revenues are drawn from the adherents o other churches. It represents a minority of the people of the country. It is the sleeplest of all the branches of Protestantism in the British Isles. It ought to be left to its own re-

sources, as other churches are left to theirs. It can hardly be expected that Mr. GLab-TONE will live to carry through Parliament a bill for Presbyterian disestablishment; but it the Liberal party retains its hold upon power for a few years longer, such a bill will very surely become law.

We cannot doubt that Chicago's preju-

dice against New York will melt away to-morrow when Mayor Gilnor appears at the Exposition. The Mayor of New York will surely receive a welcome in Chicago. The Mayor of the first city in the country, and the Mayor of the first second-class city, both of whom are Democrats, will certainly be attracted toward each other; and their friendliness must have

Chiengo We cannot believe that Chicago really hates New York. It could not truly hate a city that has loaned it hundreds of millions of dollars, that has encouraged its growth, given it many lift, and put up with its impertinence. If the abuse of New York that is printed in some of the Chicago papers were an indication of the real sentiment of Chicago, we should be compelled to say that it is the most ungrateful city in creation. Mayor Carter Harrison is the man to speak truly for Chicago in the

### The Boston Herald opens an interesting

presence of Mayor Gilnor of New York.

debate on the obligation of party platforms: "One of our contemporaries is gravely discussing the question as to whether it is moral in political par-tisans to disregard the platforms of their party. Wellonace Greeker was accounted a moral man, and he on a memorable occasion said he 'soit upon' the platform of the party to which he belonged. Congressman Joseph H. Walken of this State has a good reputation for morality, and he has stated that he spurned a plank in the na ional Republican platform of 1888 in much the same way."

Mr. GREELEY spit upon the platform of his party just as soon as it was made public, and. if we are not mistaken, so did Mr. WALKER. If they had waited to make their protest till after the election, laboring all the time for the success of the candidates, they would have been bound by the platform just as much as if it had set forth nothing but their own original ideas and convictions. No man can decently repudiate a platform after the election, which he has pretended, avowedly or tacitly, to support during the canvass.

This simple statement seems to us to express the whole morality of the subject.

In his personal description of LEO XIII. Dr. McGLYNN writes in the Forum:

"I was impressed with his dominant intellectuality which seems to be accompanied with equal vigor of will, although he is very thin and white, his face being him all mind and soul in a body that one might almost call transparent."

We have seen these same words in print before. In fact, THE SUN printed them in one of the letters of its Roman correspondent. Evidently Dr. McGLYNN has been strongly impressed by the eloquence of Innominato.

We printed the other day an interview one of our reporters had with Mr. JAMES CUR-RIE, a member of the Council of the Governor of the colony of British Honduras. It was t striking comparison which Mr. Custif made between the condition of things in that colony and in the other countries of Central America. There is perpetual peace in British Honduras there is very nearly 'perpetual war in all the independent republies that border upon it or lie near it. There must have been a hundred revolutions in these republics within the past half century; there has not been a revolution in British Honduras for a hundred years, or since it was seized by the British. The same kinds of people, or negroes, half-bloods, and aborigines, inhabit both the colony and the republies; but those in the colony follow the ways of orderly industry, while those in the republics do not. Take notice that the British colony is ruled by civilians, while the republies are ruled by soldiers, nearly all of whom turn out to be military distators.

We do not say that the Central America publies are unfit for self-government; but most certainly it has been proved by long experience that military swashbucklers are unfit to govern them. All their Generals and Colonels, their cavalry, artillery, and infantry, ought, for the sake of peace, to be kicked out.

During the last week we have had re ports of cases of Asiatic cholera at points in France, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Holland, Italy, and Roumania, a report of a case in England, and continuous reports of the awful ravages of the disease in Russia. It looks as though we would again be compelled to shut the gates against all immi-

It is a rare bit of gossip for Chicago that the venerable Mayor of that place, CARTER Hannison, is to take to himself a young bride, a Louisiana heiress, a native of Bilori the love. liest spot on the Gulf. The venerable Mayor has already had happy experiences as a hus band, and all who know him will wish that he may enjoy unalloyed bliss with the lady to whom he is now to give his heart and hand. We are sure she will find him to be the very best of husbands, both amiable and gallant, When he is spoken of as venerable, it must not be understood that he is too old for matrimony; and indeed, at what age is any man or woman ever too old for it? Many of the old chaps are fuller of romance than the young fellows, and know better how to treat a wife. The mere disparity of age between a bridegroom and his bride is not worth taking into account as compared with harmony of spirit,

grants from all infected countries.

the gossips of Chicago shut up while we exclaim, Happy Harrison! The cry for the stoppage of immigration from Italy, on the ground that people of the Italian race are undesirable immigrants, can be raised only by men of the rankest ignorance or the thickest prejudice. There is not in Europe, or in the world, any race superior to the Italians. They have good heads, strong bodies, solid minds, and their share of the virtues. What an array of illustrious men Italy has produced in the ages between Romulus and Leo XIII. We could fill columns of THE SUN with the Italian names that have shone aloft during the past four centuries. The Italian people of this generation have the quickening qualities of the most potential periods of Italy's history. The genius

mutual devotion, and depth of affection. Let

We can take a good lot of Italy's people, but we want her best. We can take those of thom who are willing to become patriotic and honorable Americans, but cannot afford to take any others. The Italians are to be shut out for a time, on account of the cholers in Italy. When our gates are again opened to them, we trust that only the good ones will be admitted.

> A Lucky Esc. pr. From the Pull Mall Gazett

Rappily, the attempt to bring into fashion white light-colored stockings for day wear has failed, and black, which is so much neater and better calculated to set off a pretty foot and ankle, still bolds its own.

To Get Out On tie Other Side.

I came down on a Broadman trackers.

I came down on a Broadman came car and had to stand near the rate on the rear positions. The car was awainly crossed. At the corner of transfer area around afternoon be not contracted, and the confined sevent side. The wall is and to get of the address the maisted. The wall is and to get of the address are missied.

Conductor, she ejaculated, I want to get off this side of the car? Whereupon the obliging conductor remarked in a lood voice. Then the please stand aside of the last conductor is a side of the car?

MAY DRIVE HIS RORSE TO WATER, But Dr. Bepaw Can't Make Him Brink On

Chauncey M. Depaw's horse will not drink from the public horse fountain in White Plains This was clearly indicated a few days ago when Dr. Depew and his son Buster drove over to White Plains to call on ex-Judge Rob-

ertson. A few days before a handsome fountain. which for several years and been an ornament to liailroad avenue, was broken and knocked over by a runaway team.

The fountain has been replaced by a bath tub made of wood and tin lined, which is said tub made of wood and tin lined, which is said to have been taken from Washington's Head-quarters, a mile north of White Plains. The tab is in a fine state of preservation, and, it is asserted. Washington used it about the time of the battle of White Plains, Oct. 22, 1770.

Dr. bepew and Buster stopped at the bath-tub fountain. Buster released the check line, The horse, after glancing at the bathtub, refused to drink. Dr. Depew book a vial of the water for analysis.

#### Advertising a Church.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: How to advertise a church is a question that should be of special interest and value not only to the church but also to the newspapers. Under the title of "Church vs. Theatre," there appeared conspicuously on the editorial page of an influence in softening the prejudices of one of last bunday's papers a would-be sensational article concerning the advertisement of the Church of the Strangers, which appears in several daily newspapers. The author starts in with the query. "Is there a silly season in religion?" and then makes a feeble and abor tive attempt to prove that there is. He refers to the advertisement as a "gift enterprise and "Dr. Hodson's plan."

For the sake of truth, and in justice to Dr. Hodson, I desire to contradict the assertion and say that he knew absolutely nothing whatever about the plan or the advertisement until it appeared in the newspapers. The only person who originated or is responsible for both is myself, and, as to the "enterprise" being a "gift." I can assure any one inter-ested that I had to pay good money and full

being a "gift." I can assure anyone interested that I had to pay good money and full price for every line of it.

From my point of view, the author tackled a larger problem than he seemed able to handle. It does not require very deep discernment to discover that he is one of a class of rersons who take delight in unwholesome imagination to twist and warp and exaggerate every good molive and honest purpose into something that will bring ridicule, contempt, and disgrace along thurch work. The pretence that any such article is in the interest of the Church or its dignity is too shallow and pharisaical to fool any one, and the author's failure to get his view of it endorsed by the clerkyman whom he interviewed would have been humiliating to any one but a reporter intent upon writing up a sensational article in any event.

The whole purpose of any advertising is to attract samebody somewhere for something. Why should I not employ the same legitimate method to attract people to my church that I use to attract them to my husiness?

It is alleged that the style of the advertisement is the attract. I deny it. But, assuming that it is, what of it? Why should the Church allow the theatre to have a monopoly of this great art and force?

Nowadays the theatre employs the art of advertising principally to attract young men and others within its doors to study the elevation of a French girl's heel. Why should not the Church employ the same art to attract those same persons within her doors to study something that will elevate their own mind? I put the question directly and openly to every clergyman, every church member, and to every editor. It is my defence.

It is claimed that advertising of this kind will not build up a regular and permanent attendance. Perhaps not: but if it brings persons that would not otherwise attend, even once under the influence of the Gospel, has it not accomplished something good? The business of the advertise.

once under the influence of the Gospel, has it not accomplished something good? The business of the advertisement ends at the church to doors; it is then the business of the Church to try and hold on to that which the advertisement has brought, and failure to do so is not chargeable to the advertisement. My motive in publishing the advertisement in question is very simple. It is to attract strangers and persons having no church home to the Church of the Strangers. in publishing. It is to attract very simple. It is to attract to the Church bersons having no church home to the Church bersons having no church home to the Church bersons having no church home to the Church bersons having no church with the church beautiful to the chur

### The Well-Dreased Poor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The statement that "not many are without money" is from my personal experience and that of a number of my former fellow employees. not quite correct. I was, till a few weeks ago, receiving clerk and store keeper for a large manufacturing concern which, without any warning, shut down one Monday morning, ten minutes after starting work, throwing some hundreds out of work unexpectedly. Now, I have had some years' experience as bookkeeper, hotel clerk, and cashier, and have also made some twenty or thirty trips across the Atlantic run ning refrigerating plants, have a good educa tion and am well dressed, have spentall my money advertising and answering advertisements, and lived on two filteen cent meals a day, and can't get a position at anything, and now I am at the end of my rope.

I were to present myself before any If I were to present myself before any charity commission, or at any free soup depot, I should probably be laughed at, because I am not ragged or dirty; but, nevertheless, I and hundreds more like me are as near starvation as we can go, and, because we don't hold mass meetings and howl and break the law, we are not considered as being in want, and, as a rule, are too self-respecting to own it. I walked ten miles this morning to answer an ad, in Brooklyn, only to find it an employment bureau fake. If you have a vacancy of any sort in your establishment, or can help me to one (I can give first-class references), you will help out of a bad hole

One of the Well-dressed Poor.

New York, Aug. 24.

# The Brown Segmental Gun,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Allow me to correct the statement of your Washington correspondent which appeared in the issue of Sunday, Aug. 20, that the Brown segmental wire gun is a "very heavy piece." This gun, 5-inch calibre, 45 calibres ion weighs only 0.310 pounds, or about 4.15 tons. Th velocity developed in Friday's firing was 2.875 feet at nuzzie; the pressure, 46,800 pounds per square inch the muzzie energy, 3,557 foot tons, equivalent to 857 foot tons for each ton weight of gun, and 100 foot tons for each pound weight of powder—a record that has never been attained before by any gun.

H. C. ASPINWALL

Down on Some Amateur Photographers. To the Editor of The Sur-Ner: Will you give me space for my complaint through your valued columns, which may prove an initiatory step in a movement for redress. I am sure I am only one of many thousands of a much abused community. I refer to the evil of amateur photography, which is so prevalent. Why should I or any other woman be made a mark for the impudent amateur who takes a snap shot of one when they least expect it! They seem to be as thick as been in awarming time in the city and in the country, and it one walks down the street at any moment one's picture may be taken and carried, one never knows where. If t the seashore or in the mountains, strolling with at the senshore or in the mountains, strolling with a gentisman, it is the same thing; one near knows when one is safe, and a lady does not care about having her putture laken at any moment. The position may not be such as she would care to have a stranger poscess. If one chances to ait on the shore or foil heneath the shady trees, along comes one of those borned amateurs who seems to think that the particular view and position of the innocent and unoffending would aford an admirable ofeter. Bort you think there ought to be some decrease thrown about these bordes of wandering lends; can you not suggest a remedy through your paper; I sam sure you would win the praise of a great many in the second of the property of the same of the second one are to have their pictures.

many ladies who do not arrived one never knows taken at any moment and carried one never knows where Hipping I have not used too much of your valuable spare, and that you may see fit to air my complaint in the hopes of it leading to a betterment of condition. I am, very truly yours, Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

The tallest tree on earth is perhaps a gum tree, each plus regions, recently discovered in Australia. It is 15 feet high. Bome London music hall shares, lately sold, show hat business is good. The Tivoli sells at nearly 200, the

Partition at 125, and the Empire at 350. Baron Edition of the computer of the parents of the same of the sa the colonists have all abandoned the use of Yiddish, and

now speak nothing but sichrew.

The largest family is that of the King of claim. He has two official wires 88 of the second class, and 72 midren. He has 50 brothers and sisters and 226 unreseard avets. They all board with the King so that there are more than 200 cooks in the royal attohen. The Prefecture of Police has established a Service of Inentity, in order to identify released convicts. Since has there have been 1.500 sentences recorded against men named Louis Lefevre, by which innumerable innocent Louis Lefevres have been brought into trouble. Every year since Victor Hugo died, eight years ago, a feeb volume of his poems has appeared, so that it has become rather as anding joke. There will be, in all probability similar volumes for years to come. Victor Hago wrote an enormous lot of poetry which he never putinshed; but it was preserved, and now his beirs are

An aggravating sore throat is soon relieved by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old-time remedy for broachial and pulmenary affections. - Gide.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY

The approach of September always marks change in watering-place life. makers and the seekers after rest prepare for a return to their homes, while those who are fortunate enough to have country residences look forward to more enjoyment in the suceeding two months than they have had dorng all the previous summer. This is emine to ly the case at Newport, where there is little or no hotel or transient life, and where the three or four weeks which are commonly called " the season," when wealthy people are expected to keep open house and to entertain net only their friends but their friends' friends at all hours and with both outdoor and Indoor functions, become often more of a wearmess than a pleasure.

It is the fashion now to say that Newport is "insufferably dull." just as a few weeks ago it was announced "wildly gay." every children's dance being magnified into a ball and every little dinner into a banquet. In point of fact, Newport never can be dull. To people of intelligent minds and artistic tastes it furnishes an immense fund of enjoyment in the beauty of its scenery, the grandeur of its ocean views, and the countless advantages with which nature has endowed it, joined with the perfection of that artificial life to which wealth and refinement give the key. and which has its mission and does its work in the world as much as political organizations or educational schemes. It lasts but a little while, this Newport life, and those who take part in it. sink after the whirl is over into useful and profitable occupations as complacently as if they had in all their lives done nothing else. It is thus with London and Paris, with Hombourg and Aix. Wealth and gayety must have their fling. The young and the rich must gather roses while they may, and nowhere does life offer more attractions for such than it does at Newport.

This year, it is true, the very young and giddy have had but little dancing in private houses at Newport, but two Casino dances every week have been quite enjoyable; and if the belles have regretted the absence of balls and cotillons, the young men have rejoiced over it with exceeding great joy. Mrs. Townsend Burden's entertainment on Monday night was really a ball, and as beautiful a one as Fair Lawn ever saw, notwithstanding that Mrs. Max Outrey once cast over it the glamour of her charming personality and that it was the property of Mr. L. P. Morton for many years. It has been greatly enlarged since then, however, as Mr. Morton's dining room now does duty as the butler's pantry, and the new room where Mr. Burden makes his friends welcome at dinners and suppers is 40 feet long and 30 wide. The ballroom is even larger, and, with true French taste, owes its chief beauty to enormous mirrors in white and gold settings. On Monday night Elisha Dyer and Miss Burden led as pretty a german there as was ever seen in Newport. There were sixty couples, among them such handsome young matrons as Mrs. Henry Sloans, Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mrs. Roche, and Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, while girlhood was represented by Miss Fair, Miss Hope Goddard, Miss Blight, Miss Clews, Miss Berryman, Miss Wetmore, Miss Whitehouse, and, indeed, a whole corps de ballet, wearing every shade of color in the rainbow, and looking, as they doubtless felt thoroughly content.

The accident to Count Sierstorpf, who broke his arm by a fall on the slippery floor, interrupted the cotillon for a short time and called forth much regret and sympathy. The disabled diplomat was watching the tennis games a the Casino next morning, however, and seemed not at all to regret the injury, in view of the kindly attentions that he received.

Tennis cracks drew an immense crowd to the Casino every day of the tournament, and glittering equipages with fine horses and liveried footmen waited without for their owners, who were dotted about in groups on lawns and verandas, as well as on three sides of the court, enjoying themselves as they do at the German opera, with chatting, gossiping, and looking their prettiest, without very much reference to what was going on before them. This did not prevent the play from being good, however, nor the best man from winning.

Boston polo players have been taking the gloss off the New York teams of late at Newport, Meadowbrooks, Rockaways, and Westchesters having been unfortunate in their ponies and in losing for various reasons their best players. The Myopias have hitherto been the pupils of the New Yorkers, but, as often happens, the pupils have outstripped their teachers, and come rather aggressively to the front. The same thing happens so often in the history of the world, however, and espethe older players have only to pat their victors on the head and advise them not to be too much elated over their temporary success Since the great storm of Wednesday night the powers of the winds and waves have had it all their own way at seaside resorts. Newport, in common with many other places, has been practically cut off from the outside world by electrical failure and disturbances, and the interest of the whole community has been ceptred in Spouting Rock, and the magnificent display of old ocean's power in tumbling breakers and seething masses of foam and water driven upward to unprecedented height. Men in tarpaulins and women in waterproofs and ulsters have haunted the beaches and cliffs, where nature's marvellous panorama has blotted out all desire for ordinary diversions. The sea and the excitement have calmed down now, however, and beyond a little natural anxiety for the Valiant and her ship's company, which were then daily expected to

arrive, very little is heard about the storm. The great topic of interest is the domino surprise party to be given to Mr. Van Alen on Tuesday. For some unexplained reason Wakehurst seems to be looked upon as the natural theatre for fancy dress and masked parties. probably from the memory of some that are past, when the revels were fast and furious. If surprise parties ever could fulfil the purpose for which they are intended and remain realls a secret with those who plan and arrange them, a very pleasant incident in the summer's history might be secured. But as they are never either a secret or a surprise, the many little jokes and intrigues that might bring a good deal of fun with them are effectually defeated in advance.

The engagement of Prince Isenberg of Aus-

tria to Miss Florence Pullman of Chicago has been boldly announced and then emphatically denied by the young lady's friends. It would no doubt be a relief to this royal Corlebs in search of a wife if he sould safely ally himself to a respectable heap of money bags with a presentable life's companion annexed. But so far in his journeyings over the American continent he has been quite unsuccessful, although he came primed with letters from a prominent Cardinal in Rome to several of the young daughters of the Church whose fortunes and faith made them desirable matches. One of these young ladies spoke openly of the letter she had received from the Right Reverend Father in Rome recommending the young Prince for his many virtues and advantages. and imploring her to receive his attentions favorably. The young Roman Catholic contingent in our best society, however, has hard y seen the matter in the same light as their spiritual and temporal advisors, and Prince Isenberg is still unattached and waiting for an attachment.

Yachting interests and excitements will soon be transferred to New York waters, and will bring many men to town early in the coming month. The recently arrived Vallant will be an object of much interest and curiosity, as will also the Valkyrie, the Vigilant, and the other cup defenders. A great deal of honest regret is felt that that plucky little craft, the Navahoe, has failed to fulfil all that was hoped and predicted of her. But although she has not carried off the honors from the very best that England can do, she has come boldly to the front on every occasion, and has shown the good sense and good breeding of her owners by the calmness with which she has accepted defeat, and the perseverance with which she has followed the old precept to "try, try again."